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DISCIPLINABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *disciplinable*.] Capacity of instruction; qualification for improvement by education and discipline.

We find in animals, especially some of them, as foxes, dogs, apes, horses, and elephants, not only perception, phantasy, and memory, common to most, if not all animals, but something of sagacity, providence, and *disciplinableness*. *Hale.*

DISCIPLINARIAN. *adj.* [from *discipline*.] Pertaining to discipline.

What eagerness in *disciplinarian* uncertainties, when the love of God and our neighbour, evangelical unquestionables, are neglected. *Glavv. Serp. c. 27.*

DISCIPLINARIAN. *n. f.* [from *disciplina*, Latin.]

1. One who rules or teaches with great strictness; one who allows no deviation from stated rules.
2. A follower of the presbyterian sect, so called from their perpetual clamour about discipline.

They draw those, that dissent, into dislike with the state, as puritans, or *disciplinarians*. *Sanders. Pax. Ecl.*

DISCIPLINARY. *adj.* [from *disciplina*, Latin.] Pertaining to discipline; relating to a regular course of education.

These are the studies, wherein our noble and gentle youth ought to bestow their time in a *disciplinary* way. *Milton.*

DISCIPLINE. *n. f.* [from *disciplina*, Latin.]

1. Education; instruction; the act of cultivating the mind; the act of forming the manners.

The cold of the northern parts is that which, without aid of *discipline*, doth make the bodies hardest, and the courage warmest. *Bacon, Essay 59.*

They who want that sense of *discipline*, hearings, are also by consequence deprived of speech. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

It must be confessed, it is by the assistance of the eye and the ear especially, which are called the senses of *discipline*, that our minds are furnished with various parts of knowledge. *Watts.*

DISCIPLINE. *n. f.* [from *disciplina*, Latin.]

1. The act of changing the colour; the act of staining.
2. Rule of government; order; method of government.

They hold, that from the very apostles time 'till this present age, wherein yourselves imagine ye have found out a right pattern of sound *discipline*, there never was any time safe to be followed. *Hooker, Preface.*

As we are to believe for ever the articles of evangelical doctrine, so the precepts of *discipline* we are, in like sort, bound for ever to observe. *Hooker, b. iii. f. 10.*

While we do admire
This virtue and this moral *discipline*,
Let's be no stoicks. *Shakespeare.*

DISCIPLINE. *n. f.* [from *disciplina*, Latin.]

3. Military regulation.

This opens all your victories in Scotland,
Your *discipline* in war, wisdom in peace. *Shaksp. Rich. III.*

DISCIPLINE. *n. f.* [from *disciplina*, Latin.]

4. A state of subjection.

The most perfect among us, who have their passions in the best *discipline*, are yet obliged to be constantly on their guard. *Rogers, Sermon 13.*

DISCIPLINE. *n. f.* [from *disciplina*, Latin.]

5. Any thing taught; art; science.

Art may be said to overcome and advance nature in these mechanical *disciplines*, which, in this respect, are much to be preferred. *Wilkins's Math. Magick.*

DISCIPLINE. *n. f.* [from *disciplina*, Latin.]

6. Punishment; chastisement; correction.

A lively cobbler kicked and spurred while his wife was carrying him, and had scarce passed a day without giving her the *discipline* of the strap. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 499.*

DISCIPLINE. *n. f.* [from *disciplina*, Latin.]

1. To educate; to instruct; to bring up.

We are wise enough to begin when they are very young, and *discipline* betimes those other creatures we would make useful and good for somewhat. *Locke.*

They were with care prepared and *disciplined* for confirmation, which they could not arrive at, 'till they were found upon examination to have made a sufficient progress in the knowledge of Christianity. *Addison on the Christian Religion.*

DISCIPLINE. *n. f.* [from *disciplina*, Latin.]

2. To regulate; to keep in order.

They look to us, as we should judge of an army of well *disciplined* soldiers at a distance. *Derham's Astro Theology.*

DISCIPLINE. *n. f.* [from *disciplina*, Latin.]

3. To punish; to correct; to chastise.

To reform; to redress.

The law appear'd imperfect, and but giv'n
With purpose to resign them in full time
Up to a better covenant, *disciplin'd*
From shadowy types to truth, from flesh to spirit. *Milton.*

DISCLAIM. *v. a.* [dis and claim.] To disown; to deny any knowledge of; to retract any union with; to abrogate; to renounce.

You cowardly rascal! nature *disclaims* all share in thee: a
Shakespeare's King Lear.
He calls the gods to witness their offence;
Disclaims the war, asserts his innocence. *Dryden's En. b. vii.*
Let crooked steel invade
The lawless troops which *discipline* *disclaim*,
And their superfluous growth with rigour tame. *Dryd. Virg.*
We find our Lord, on all occasions, *disclaiming* all pretensions to a temporal kingdom. *Rogers, Sermon 9.*
Very few, among those who profess themselves Christians,

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disclaim all concern for their souls, disown the authority, or renounce the expectations of the gospel. *Rogers, Sermon 13.*

DISCLAIMER. *n. f.* [from *disclaim*.]

1. One that disclaims, disowns, or renounces.

DISCLOSE. *v. a.* [dis and close.]

2. [In law.] A plea containing an express denial or refusal. *Cowd.*

DISCLOSE. *v. a.* [dis and close.]

1. To uncover; to produce from a state of latency to open view.

In this deep quiet, from what source unknown,
Those seeds of fire their fatal birth *disclose*;
And first few scatt'ring sparks about were blown,
Big with the flames that to our ruin rose? *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*

Then earth and ocean various forms *disclose*. *Dryden.*
The shells being broken, struck off, and gone, the stone
included in them is thereby *disclosed* and set at liberty. *Woodw.*

DISCLOSE. *v. a.* [dis and close.]

2. To hatch; to open.

It is reported by the ancients, that the ostrich layeth her eggs under sand, where the heat of the sun *discloses* them. *Bac.*

DISCLOSE. *v. a.* [dis and close.]

3. To reveal; to tell; to impart what is secret.

There may be a reconciliation, except for upbraiding, or pride, or *disclosure* of secrets, or a treacherous wound; for from these things every friend will depart. *Eccles. xxii. 22.*

DISCLOSE. *v. a.* [dis and close.]

1. To uncover; to produce from a state of latency to open view.

The producing of cold is a thing very worthy the inquiry, both for the use and *disclosure* of causes. *Bac. Nat. Hist.*

DISCLOSE. *v. a.* [dis and close.]

2. Act of revealing any thing secret.

After so happy a marriage between the king and her daughter, blessed with issue male, she was, upon a sudden mutability and *disclosure* of the king's mind, severely handled. *Bacon.*

DISCLOSURE. *n. f.* [from *disclosure*.]

1. The act of changing the colour; the act of staining.
2. Change of colour; stain; die.

In a depravation of the humours from a sound state to what the physicians call by a general name of a cacochymy, spots and *discolorations* of the skin are signs of weak fibres. *Arbuth.*

DISCLOUR. *v. a.* [dis and colour, Latin.] To change from the natural hue; to stain.

Many a widow's husband groveling lies,
Coldly embracing the *discoloured* earth. *Shaksp. K. John.*

Drink water, either pure, or but *discoloured* with malt. *Templ.*

DISCLOUR. *v. a.* [dis and colour, Latin.] To change from the natural hue; to stain.

And jealousy with jaundice in her eyes,
Discolouring all the view'd. *Dryden.*

He who looks upon the soul through its outward actions, sees it through a deceitful medium, which is apt to *discolour* and pervert the object. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 257.*

DISCLOUR. *v. a.* [dis and colour, Latin.] To change from the natural hue; to stain.

Have a care lest some beloved notion, or some darling science, do prevail over your mind as to *discolour* all your ideas. *Watts.*

DISCOMFIT. *v. a.* [dis and confire, Fr. *configere*, Ital. as if from *disconfire*, Latin.] To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish; to overpower; to subdue; to beat; to overthrow.

Eight against that monstrous rebel, Cade,
Whom, since, I heard to be *disconfit*. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*

DISCOMFIT. *v. a.* [dis and confire, Fr. *configere*, Ital. as if from *disconfire*, Latin.] To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish; to overpower; to subdue; to beat; to overthrow.

Joshua *disconfit* Amalek and his people with the edge of the sword. *Exod. xvii. 13.*

DISCOMFIT. *v. a.* [dis and confire, Fr. *configere*, Ital. as if from *disconfire*, Latin.] To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish; to overpower; to subdue; to beat; to overthrow.

He, fugitive, declin'd superior strength;
Disconfit, pursu'd, in the sad chase *Phillips.*

Ten thousand ignominious fall.
While many of my gallant countrymen are employed in pursuing rebels, half *disconfit* through the consciousness of their guilt, I shall labour to improve those victories to the good of my fellow subjects. *Addison's Freeholder, N^o. 16.*

DISCOMFIT. *v. a.* [dis and confire, Fr. *configere*, Ital. as if from *disconfire*, Latin.] To defeat; to conquer; to vanquish; to overpower; to subdue; to beat; to overthrow.

DISCOMFORT. *n. f.* [dis and comfort.] Uneasiness; sorrow; melancholy; gloom.

This himself did foresee, and therefore armed his church,
to the end they might sustain it without *discomfort*. *Hooker.*

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And bids me speak of nothing but despair. *Shaksp. Rich. II.*

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In solitude there is not only *discomfort*, but weakness also. *Sou.*

DISCOMFORT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To grieve; to sadden; to deject.

Her champion went away *discomforted* as much as *discomforted*. *Sidney.*

His funeral shall not be in our camp
Left it *discomfort* us. *Shakespeare's Julius Caesar.*

DISCOMFORTABLE. *n. f.* [from *discomfort*.]

1. One that is melancholy and refuses comfort.

Discomfortable cousin, know't thou not,
That when the searching eye of heav'n is hid
Behind the globe, it lights the lower world. *Shaksp. R. II.*

DISCOMFORTABLE. *n. f.* [from *discomfort*.]

2. That causes sadness.

What! did that help poor Dorus, whose eyes could carry
unto him no other news but *discomfortable*? *Sidney.*

DISCOMME'ND. *v. a.* [dis and commend.] To blame; to censure; to mention with disapprobation.

Absolutely we cannot *discommend*, we cannot absolutely approve, either willingness to live, or forwardness to die. *Hooker.*

DISCOMME'ND. *v. a.* [dis and commend.] To blame; to censure; to mention with disapprobation.

Now you will all be wits; and he, I pray,
And you, that *discommend* it, mend the play. *Denham.*

Neither do I *discommend* the lofty stile in tragedy, which is naturally pompous and magnificent. *Dryd. Span. Fry. Dedicat.*

DISCOMME'NDABLE. *adj.* [from *discommend*.] Blameable; censurable; deserving blame.

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duration from the intrinsic *discongruity* of the one to the other. *Hale's Origin of Mantrind.*

DISCONSOLATE. *adj.* [dis and console.] Without comfort; hopeless; sorrowful; melancholy.

See Cassius all *disconsolate*,
With Pindarus his bondman, on this hill. *Shak. Jul. Cæsar.*

If patiently thy bidding they obey,
Dismiss them not *disconsolate*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xi.*

The ladies and the knights, no shelter nigh,
Were dropping wet, *disconsolate* and wan,
And through their thin array receiv'd the rain. *Dryden.*

The moon reflects the sunbeams to us, and so, by illuminating the air, takes away in some measure the *disconsolate* darkness of our winter-nights. *Ray on the Creation.*

DISCONSOLATELY. *adv.* [from *disconsolate*.] In a *disconsolate* manner; comfortlessly.

DISCONSOLATENESS. *n. f.* [from *disconsolate*.] The state of being *disconsolate*.

DISCONTENT. *n. f.* [dis and content.] Want of content; uneasiness at the present state.

I see your brows full of *discontent*,
Your hearts of sorrows, and your eyes of tears. *Shakespeare.*

Not that their pleasures caus'd her *discontent*
She sigh'd, not that they stay'd, but that she went. *Pope.*

DISCONTENT. *adj.* [dis and content.] Uneasy at the present state; dissatisfied.

They were of their own nature circumspect and slow, *discontented* and *discontent*, and those the earl singled as fittest for his purpose. *Hayward.*

DISCONTENT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dissatisfy; to make uneasy at the present state.

I know a *discontented* gentleman,
Whose humble means match not his haughty spirit. *Shaksp.*

The *discontented* now are only they
Whose crimes before did your just cause betray. *Dryden.*

DISCONTENTED. *participle adj.* [from *discontent*.] Uneasy; cheerless; malevolent.

Let us know
What will tie up your *discontented* sword? *Shak. Ant. and Cl.*

These are, beyond comparison, the two greatest evils in this world, a diseased body and a *discontented* mind. *Tillotson.*

The goddess, with a *discontented* air,
Seems to reject him, though the grants his pray'r. *Pope.*

DISCONTENTEDNESS. *n. f.* [from *discontented*.] Uneasiness; want of ease; dissatisfaction.

A beautiful bust of Alexander the Great, casts up his face to heaven with a noble air of grief, or *discontentedness* in his looks. *Addison's Travels.*

DISCONTENTMENT. *n. f.* [from *discontent*.] The state of being *discontented*; uneasiness.

These are the voices that fill them with general *discontentment*, as though the bosom of that famous church, wherein they live, were more noisome than any dungeon. *Hooker.*

Certainly the politick and artificial nourishing and entertaining of hopes, and carrying men from hopes to hopes, is one of the best antidotes against the poison of *discontentments*. *Bacon, Essay 16.*

DISCONTINUANCE. *n. f.* [from *discontinue*.]

1. Want of cohesion of parts; want of union of one part with another; disruption.

The stillicides of water, if there be enough to follow, will draw themselves into a small thread, because they will not *discontinue*; but if there be no remedy, then they cast themselves into round drops, which is the figure that faveth the body most from *discontinuance*. *Bacon's Natural History.*

DISCONTINUANCE. *n. f.* [from *discontinue*.]

2. Cessation; intermission.

Let us consider, whether our approaches to him are sweet and refreshing, and if we are uneasy under any long *discontinuance* of our conversation with him. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

DISCONTINUANCE. *n. f.* [from *discontinue*.]

3. [In the common law.] An interruption or breaking off; as *discontinuance* of possession, or *discontinuance* of process. The effect of *discontinuance* of possession is, that a man may not enter upon his own land or tenement alienated, whatsoever his right be unto it, or by his own authority; but must seek to recover possession by law. The effect of *discontinuance* of plea is, that the instance may not be taken up again, but by a new writ to begin the suit afresh. *Cowel.*

DISCONTINUATION. *n. f.* [from *discontinue*.] Disruption of continuity; breach of union of parts; disruption; separation.

Upon any *discontinuation* of parts, made either by bubbles or by shaking the glass, the whole mercury falls. *Newt. Opt.*

DISCONTINUE. *v. a.* [discontinue, French.]

1. To lose the cohesion of parts; to suffer separation or disruption of substance.

All bodies, ductile and tensile, as metals that will be drawn into wires; wool and tow, that will be drawn into yarn, or thread, have in them the appetite of not *discontinuing* strong, which maketh them follow the force that pulleth them out; and yet so as not to *discontinue* or forsake their own body. *Bac.*

DISCONTINUE. *v. a.* [discontinue, French.]

2. To lose an established or prescriptive custom.

Thyself shalt *discontinue* from thine heritage that I gave thee, and I will cause thee to serve thine enemies. *Jer. xvii. 4.*

DISCONTINUE. *v. a.* [discontinue, French.]